NEW YORK HERALD, MUNDAY, MARDIN 17, 1862.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FNOM TENNESSEE.

Advance of the Union Troops to Savannah.

Estimated Strength of the Rebels in that Section.

Burning of a Railroad Bridge and Cutting Off with Rehels.

A Train Lauru warm are-The state of the second

The Restoration of Tennessee to the Union,

Sr. J. oms, March 16, 180 A Savannah (Tennessee) Cespatch to the S'. Louis ocrat says the expedition up the Tennessee, river has nearly all arrived, and the fleet is now on the point of proceeding further r.p.

The expedition 's commanded by General C. F. Smith with Generals Starman, McClernand, Roribut and Wallace

The force is large and fully able to conquer any arm the robel's can bring against it.
Gener al Grant is in command at Fort Henry.

General Grant is in command at Fort Henry.

The enemy's force in this section is variously estimated.

eral Lenw. Wallace's division went to Porde McNairy county, yesterday, and burned the bridge am took up the track on the railroad leading from Humbold to Corinth, Miss., cutting off a train heavily laden with troops, which arrived while the bridge was burning.

REBEL OPINION OF THE DEFENCES AT

A special to the St. Louis Democrat, dated on board the transport Alps, Hickman, Ky., 14th, contains the follow og frem Southern papers:-

The Memphis Appeal says that two rebel transports rai eral Pope's battery, at Point Pleasant, Wednesday

fort at that point impregnable; that it would be made the American Thermopyle. This, however, did not prevent the rebels' evacuation of the place as soon as Gen. Pop contracted his lines around it.

The Florence Gasette says the federals landed a large force at Savannah, on the Tennessee river.

The Appeal also contains a despatch dated Clarksville,

Ark., 12th inst., which says that Van Dorn and Price's armies, with their baggage trains, are safe in the Boston

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE. NASHVILLE, March 6, 1862.

iregard—The Reason Why Columbus was Evacuated— Business of Nashville Rapidly Reviving—Extrava gant Charges in that City—Governor Harris' Call for the Tennesses Militia to Turn Out—It Appears to be Dirre-garded—Narrow Escape of General Nelson—A Grand Seisure of Robel Arms, &c.

inter this season. It has been snowing all day, and the ith each other in dotting the fields with an umusua and comes at this time a strong ally to our ted here, it is not improbable that the rebe

known here-of the evacuation of Columbus. This y ascertained, was effected on Saturday last, the Isi, the rebels retiring to Island No. 10 in the Missisiver, to New Madrid and to Fort Pillow. The gen-

his, where the full facts of the evacuation are well. The informant has stated that he is a secession et, and thinks that " the Union army will yet catch the He states that Beaurogard is in command of the ubiquitous individual is dead. that General Beauregard has long been il t Jackson, Tennessee, and that fears had be ed for his safety. His death has been severa ophis, but they had all been seemature. He has been in command of the forces in his State and Kentucky since the first of the year. He has been sick for a greater part of the time. The immediate cause of the evacuation of the place was the fall of Fort Donelson. It was judged that no at-

and to contain a control of the cont

General Nelson, a d the attempt came near being successful. General N elson was invited to the house of a friend, beyond the house of a friend, beyond the house of a friend, on reach ag the toll gate, General Nelson was informed by the deeper of the plot laid to capture him, and returned to the city. The gate resper was taken by the rebels, and it is reported that he has been hung, but nothing positively is known of his fate.

A company of Union troops have made an important capture of contraband articles. One of the old Indian scouts get wind of a rumor that a house on Water street was the depository of a large number of arms, and his captain took possession of it. Arms to the number of seven thousand, one thousand pikes or spears, each marked with a miniature robel flag, a number of smail rebel flags for guiders, ammunition, shot, shell, and various other articles, among which are a large number of secession uniforms. These articles are valued at something like half a million of dollars.

True Union g of the Secessionists—The Delicacy of the miss—Private Rights Respected by the Troops— The seneral Orders for that Purpose—How the Rebels adade the Na shvillette Pay their Northern Delte—Gen. Buell's Ceremonicus Vinit to Mrs. James K. Polk, &c.

evinced here by the citizens on the occupation of the aggerated. The public display of Unionism made here has been proved to have been of a most contemptible character, and most contemptible in the fact that the welcome was shouted by those who had previously been Union women here-men who have been outspoken in their sentiments, and women who have plainly told their feelings to all who were curious to know them, and it is to their credit to say that, while in their hearts they welcomed those who had come to uphold the banner they leved best, they were not so base as to make any ow of exultation at the misfortunes of their neighborn and follow citizens. This was and has been the spirit of to the flag that was hidden. I am ever doubtful of the public display of feeling. I prefer rather to trust the public display of feeling. I prefor rather to trust the display of jey made in privacy. That there has been a great display of such sentiment as was hoped for from the citizens of Nashville, I can assure you from personal observation. In this city, so familiar to me, and which I left less than a year ago on compulsion, I know that a Union feeling has existed through it all, and many a familiar voice has told me how repoliced the heart of the speaker had been when the old flag flow from the flag staff of the Capitol. But in a very fow instances have the citizens of Nashville displayed either an unbecoming exultation or unseenily and inhuman vindictiveness. And at the same time there are but few instances of the denial by secessionists of their sentiments. The spirit of the Cinemists in this matter was beautifully expressed at the time of the occupation of the city by Mrs. McLwen, who was the last person to take down the Stars and Stripes, when Tonnessee secoded, nearly a year ago. On being asked why, on the capture of the city, she had not raised the national flag, she replied that she had lowered it once in deference to public ophision, and that now she would not hoist it when it might appear as indicative of her exultation at the misfortune of her neighbors. As far as any public display was concerned, it was but a subterfuge of frightened soccasioniste, and candor should treat it as such. Men so high toned and gentlemanly as those whom I have met and know to have been unconditional Unionists through the dark days, could not have been guilty of a display of the kind. But if any one doubts the existence of such a sentiment, he can soon learn to the contrary by an hour's lounging in the city.

I had a few memoranda in regard to the policy pursued by General Buell towards the citizens of this place, but in the hurry of a change of quarters I have lost thom. The lew instances which I intended quetting are, however, not necessary to a statement of the admirable manner in which he has a administered the military law display of jey made in privacy. That there has been a great display of such sentiment as was hoped for from

my. By command of Jawrs E. Fer, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

VI. All soldiers are problement of the three soldiers.

VI. All soldiers are problemed from entering any of the private houses within or without the lines of the encampment, unless upon duty and ordered so to do. This injunction particularly applies to officers. The rights of private houses within or without the lines of the encampment, unless upon duty and ordered so to do. This injunction particularly applies to officers. The rights of private profiles must be servedly respected, as it is the exclusive profiles must be servedly respected, as it is the exclusive profiles must be servedly respected, as the served profiles of the order nated, and any person gulity of the same will be punished by the extremest rigor of the military law. All officers or soldiers seeing or knowing of any marauding or plundering, has full power to arreit the offenders, and are here yo commanded to do so, and immediately report them to the Commanding General of the division for punishment. By command of Brigader General BUELL.

JAN'S B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

Commanding General of the division for punishment. By command of the division for punishment. By command of the state of the Brigader General BUELL.

Captain J. D. Bingham has been appointed Quartermaster at Nashville, with headquarters in the Masonic Hail; the former headquarters of the Quartermaster of the Confederate States Army.

I yesterday had a conversation with a gentleman who, from his own account, appears to have been badly used by the robe's. He informed me, in a lengthy and rather tedious discourse on the fraility of human calculations, that at the beginning of the war he was much pressed to pay a debt due in New York of \$5,700, and was rather relieved for the time being when the Legislature ordered him not to pay his Northern debts. The order was a great relief to his conscience. He felt as if orgiven already for the sin he had half determined to make; and so he didn't pay the debt to the New York firm. But, alas, for his hopes, the State of fennessee presented a demand for the amount, and he had to pay it. By dint of hard labor he accumulated shimplasters and Confederate bonds to the amount, and he had to pay it. By dint of hard labor he accumulated shimplasters and Confederate bonds to the amount of \$5,000, which a month or two since he laid ont in cotton, purchasing it in Missinsippi, a safe State, he thinks. Imagine his surprise and his choler on reading, a day or two since, that the Planters' Convention at Richmond had determined to destroy all the cotton in the South, rather than have it fall into the hands of the invaders.

General Buell this afternoon paid a coremonious visit to Mrs. James K. Poik. He was accompanied by Generals Nelson, Mitchell, McCook, Thomas, Negley, Rosseau, Johnston, Dumont and Crittenden, and by Captains Fry, Rockwell and Wright. Mrs. Poik and her niece, Miss Saturn, were the only ladies who deigned to hold the reception. Mrs. Poik is an olderly lady, fully fity-five who has evidently seen much of society. The reception was painfully ceremonious. The ladies talked inc

The Flight of Johnston's Army via Decatur—The Composi-tion of This Section of the Rebel Army—Hore It Will Have to be Subristed-The Action of the Unionists at Shelby wille-A Skirmish on the Tennessee River, near the Missis-sippi Line-Rebel Submarine Batteries-The Rebel Cavalry Killing Pickets—Thereen of Their Covalry Taken Prizences—The Lowisville and Nashville Railroad and the Connections, dc.

I have just met a gentleman resident here who was in

emphis at the time of the occupation of Nashville by the Union forces. He had gone there to settle account with the Quartermaster General of Bishop Polk's com-tound, who, it appears, had his headquarters at that place He left Memphis on Sunday morning last, the 2d of March was detained, the bridge across the Tennessee at that point having been partially destroyed by the Unionists, whose purpose appears to have been to delay and retar the passage of the rebels under Johnston juto Alabama He found Johnston's whole force with the escaped army under Pillow and Floyd on the northern bank of the river engaged in rebuilding the bridge, for the purpose of crossing. Johnston was breathing vengoance against the Union men who had thus delayed him, and who, it would seem, have prematurely made themselves known by this action. The bridge was reconstructed in a hasty manne and the army crossed as hurriedly.

My informant states that this rebel army had recruited to a vast host, and was now stronger than it had ever been before. He said it was estimated at at least 30,000, and daily and hourly gaining strength. It is not impossible that this may be true, for it is likely that the recruiting camps, which existed in such numbers in the lower part of the State of Tennessee, in the lower part of the State of Tennessee, and in the northern parts of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, have added many fresh recruits to the retreating force. Camps had been established along the lines of the railroads in this part of the confederacy, and recruits have been en listed "for the war." Such troops, demoralized by retreat—retreat which was half a panic—will not prove faitful alies to the rabels. A shell or two in their midst would doubtless operate upon them in an unpleasant manner. The handling of such a force must be labor indeed, no matter how skilful a general holds the reits of government. Resides, it will prove almost impossible to arm them. I am informed by a general most impossible to arm them. I am informed by a general

tiemen who resides here that in the month of December Governor Harris, on the public square, disbanded 10.000 men, because of the utter inability to arm them. How it is then possible to arm new rearraits, except with the weapons now borne by those who early went into the war, it is difficult to imagine. But at the same time it will be necessary and not the less difficult to feed the vast horde, and General Johnston will have to resort to pillaging—not Kentucky now, or Tennessee, but what the Richmond Enquirer calls the "South proper." Immense amounts of stores have been captured by our forces and destroyed by the robels, and partisans and alities farther south of this point at Clarksville. General Grant captured supplies shough for his army for the point of the point at Clarksville deneral Grant captured supplies shough for his army for been distributed to the people and large quantities of baces burned by the rebels, General Buell found meatening it of Sons.

A steam

A steam on the state of the army for steam on the above of supplying the deman of the army for steam on the above of supplying the deman of the army for steam on the above of supplying the deman of the army for steam on the above of supplying the deman of the army for steam of supplies, the troops at pressor. Chased by the government for the troops at pressor of supplies, the troops at pressor. I have supplied the troops at the same authority which government have been cut off from them and applied to our own uses. I learn from the same authority which gave me the foregoing statement in regard to be movements of General Johnston, that at Sheibywile, Frenessee, a small towar in Bedford county, where a large amount of government stores had been accumulated, the Union forces, hearing of the approach of Johnston's forces, railied and destreyed everything which was of value to the rebel confederacy. The supplies at this point are estimated as being very valuable, particularly at the functure in which General Johnston found himself and his Commissary Department. A second item in the statement of this gentlemen is deserving of less credit than the foregoing, instance as the had the latter from hearsay, while the former fell under his own observation. He states that on the 4th inst. a United States gunboat and transport were moored at a nameloss point on the Tennessee and Mississippi, and the transport landed about 1,200 men, who, under the guidance of a Union man of that district, marched to Gorinth, Miss., and attacked a large recruiting campa at that place. The new recruits gave battle, but were dispersed after a severe fight, with heavy loss. Our loss is said to have been sixteen killed and a large number wounded. After dispersing the rebeits the men returned to the gunboat; and the two beats passed on to Florence, which was aiready in the hands of the Union troops.

The same gentleman who gave me this statement saw at Memphia a large number of submarine batteries in course of construction; at least he said the she

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11, 1832. Nashville-An Arrival from Richme How Things Progress in That City—The Recent Union Victories and Their Effect—Wrath and Excitement Among the Citizens—The Rebellion Fulling to Picces—Cotton States to be the Only Theatre for a Confederacy—Described from the Rebel Army-Talk of Impeaching Jeff. Davis in

I had a conversation at a late hour last evening with antieman who has lately arrived here from Richmond and who left that city on the 1st of March, reaching Decatur on the evening of the 2d. He makes an interest-ing statement of the movements of General Johnston's army in the vicinity of Decatur; but, as the substance of his statement had been sent you on the authority of an other gentleman, I omit it to give place to another of not less interest.

The Sunday of the surrender of Fort Doneison, the ex-

citement in Richmond was as great as it has been repre-sented to have been in Nashville on the announcement of the news of the surrender; the rejoicing of the m changed to the most dismal and deleful be news as received from Nashville grew worse and worse and when the worst fears and actual condition of affairs passion of the people vented itself in thousands of ways But upon the Cabinet chiefly, did the infuriated and pas sionate crowds pour their sarcasm, ridicule and their threats. It was unanimously decided that the Cabinet was a just subject of wrath, and that it deserved instant punishment from the infuriated people whom it had deceived, and this excited state of feeling was not confined aione to the citizens. It extended to the members of Congress, who loudly declaimed their feelings upon the subject. It has doubtless been seen that in the halls of their Congress they have also indulged in like language. Up to a late hour of the night the streets were filled with the people, whose excited state of mind gradually decreased until a quiet, depressed and apathetic state of feeling ensued. How the morning papers spoke of the criminality of the Cabinet is already

It is also well known into what a pitch of excitome Richmond was thrown by the news of the capture of Roanoke Island. My informant states that immediately subsequent to that affair, and consequently about the time of the fall of Fort Donelson, troops began to pass through the city, evidently being drawn from Manassas and forwarded to the support of the Norfolk forces. This movement became redoubled on the news of the fall of the fert, and my informant thinks a large number went to East Tennessee. But he admits that it is impossible to tell, with any kind of accuracy, whither the troops went, as Jeff Davis does at least one thing well, and that is, concealing the destination of his troops. In this he has the full co-operation of the rebel press, his faithful allies of the past, but, alas for his departing glory, now inclined to doubt his ability to lead them "

member of that class which haunt all capitals, and who without being intimately concerned in State affairs, are yet never without data and information regarding matters and movements of great public interest. He says that among the class to whom I refer it was gene rally understood that Kentucky, Tennessee—with the ex-ception of East Tennessee—Virginia, Arkansas and a portion of Mississippi would be yielded without a further struggle, to the dominion of Uncle Sam, while the ar mies of the West would concentrate at some point along the range of the Cumberland mountains, in Alabama, and there arrange their defences of what is called the "South proper" by the official organ of Jeff. Davis. He says that the idea was expressed by a member of the Cabinet of Davis that heretofore the armies of the confederacy had been engaged in ostablishing political, not military lines; that those lines had been weak ones, from the fact that they had been political lines. He argued that had the cotton States alone seceded, not drawing with them the border States, the republican administration and the people of the North who had supported it would readily have acquiesced in the soparation. But all had been lost beause all had been too eagerly nought for. He argued that it was now the duty and policy of the government to abandon the border States, which had in every instance proved unfaithful allies, in each of which they had found more foes than friends, and leave them to their fate. He argued that nature had bounded and fortified the cotton states by a chain of mountains which extended from the Atlantic, at Norfolk, through Virginia, East Tennessee, liakama and Mississippi to the river of the latter name, and beyond which another chain bounded Texas on the north. It now became the duty of the government to concentrate its forces for the defence of these positions, and he had no doubt it would be done. The army in Missouri had accomplished nothing, it was policy not only to abandon that place, but now that Nashville had fallen it was also wisdom to leave all the country between the Cumberland and the Mississippi river to its fate. This, be it remembered, was not my informant. Your better and later information from all parts of the country will enable you to decide if the movements of the rebels acquarently look to any such design. We have to day information owning from Chattanooga of an evacuation of tion of Mississippi would be yielded without a further struggle, to the dominion of Uncle Sam, while the ar

Commerce Following the Flag Adams' Express Company have opened an Nashville and appointed W. W. Clements agent.

freight packages or parcels from Louisville to Nashville is by steamboat via the Ohio and Cumberland rivers freight packages or parcels from Louisville to Nashville is by steamboat via the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. Messengers are running each way daily, over the Louisville and Nashville Railway, carrying valuables only. On the completion of the bridge over the larren river all matter will be sent by rail. This will probably occur within the next two weeks. No plan has yet been arranged by the government authorities in relation to the shipment of freight to points within the territory lately disloyal to the givernment. The company does not feel at liberty at present, nor until some defaulte rule in regard to such shipments shall have been adopted, to receive anything going to Bowling Green and beyand, except freight or packages for sutters, addiers and others connected with the army; and, in consequence of the constant change of location of the various regiments, it is not considered desirable or proper to encourage even this class of business. When offered it is distinctly explained to the party offering that great difficulty, involving delay, for which the company will not hold itself re-ponsible, will probably attend the transportation and delivery of such matter, in consequence, as before stated, of the constant movement of the various regiments from point to point. The company will not be dangers of steam and river navigation between Louisville and Kashville. All freights and parcels for the various regiments from point to point.

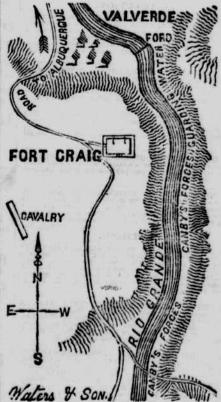
Arrangement are now being made for the establishment of a foute from Cairo to Forts Donelson and Henry, on the completion of which due notice and information will be given to the public.

Adams Expres Company has special authority from the War Department to follow up the army with their expressions.

THE RECENT BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

of the Position Occupied by Colonel Canby's Forces, in the Neighborhood of

VALVERDEN



The accounts recently received from New Mexico confirm, to some extent, the attack upon our forces in this department, but also state that Colonel Canby had been and that they, thus combined, would be able to resist all the efforts brought to bear against them. The brave conduct of Captain McRae and his gailant band has also been fully confirmed. As yet this particular department is out of the line of the general movements of the Union army, and unless a great change should take place in the policy of the war no very material effect could be brought about by a rebel attack upon the position. Having the defences, however, in our possession, we intend to keep them; and, as the larger rebel bedies will have to be employed on more important positions, nothing but a kind of guerilla warfare appears ever likely to take place in this department. To the north of Fort Craig is the pleasant station of Valverde or the 'Green Valley," and to the west of the Rio Grande is the Jornada del Muerte-a Spanish name, which means the "Road, March, or Passage of Death." latter name is very symbolical; for there is no water on those plains for ninety miles south. That being the case, the protection of the course of the river is a military necessity to the American forces stationed at the forts of New Mexico, and the possession of these forts only will insure that protection. Any attempt on the part of the rebols to capture them will be resisted to the death.

News from San Francisco.

San Fancisco, March 13, 1862.

Arrived ship Biandana, Boston, Orpheus, New York; bark Catherine, Australia, bark Pride of the Sea, thirty-six days from Foo Chow, China; brought no papers or letters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1862.

Arrived ship Gov. Morton, New York. Sailed ship Sword Fish, for Foe Chew, B. F. Hoxie, New York.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Election for Member of the Federal Congress. 19 Littleman

Active Rebel Operations at Sewall's Point.

The Stars and Stri--pes Still Floating Over the Cumberland,

In pursuance of orders from the War Department for rabands from military authority, a general order wa mued to-day by General Wool appointing Charles B Wilder to the office of Superintendent of Vagrants of Contrabands in this department. Food, clothing and shelter will be furnished as heretofore until further

in the First Congressional district, a poll was opened in this precinct to day. About two hundred votes were

throws, all of which were for Joseph Segar.

Active operations of some sort have been going on at
Sewal's Point; whether for reinforcement or evacuation

coursels have recently been seen off that point.

A break has occurred in the telegraph cable. It will be repaired the first fair day.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTHESS MONROE, March 14, 1862.
The Late Naval Baille-The Rebels Ecacualing Scivall's the Peninsula, de.

rebel iron battery, the Merrimae (Virginia), in these waters has subsided, and the presence here of the batory Measter gives us some assurance of security for the future of least we have no immediate apprehension of

About half past nine o'clock this morning two robe one of them came still further, and steamed to a point within four miles of Newport's News, and then returne to the point siready named. At first it was thought these suspicious craft were but the scan' courriers of the tery Monitor, anchored about a mile from here, had cover of Sewail's Point battery rendered their visit comewhat conjectural. Some said the rebels were re-conneitering others that they were picketing, and others held other opinions. Your correspondent's simple judgenterday and to-day are simply removing the troops and

The reliefs have destroyed overything between New-port's News and Little Bethel. Warwick is in ashes— houses, barns, granaries have all been destroyed. The comy's pickets were seen; but it is believed their main pody is still at Yorktown.

there. The masts of the Cumberland still project above the water, in the fore toothe old Stars and Stripes are fly

Captain Davis has resigned the Provost Marshalship of this pest. He has been succeeded by Major W. P. Jones, of General Wool's staff. The old Marshal retires with the regret of everybody here. For the eight months he filled the post, his ripe judgment, urbane manners and strict impartiality have wen the regard of all with whom he

arrical of Commodore Gobalearough and Other Distinguished Officers at the Port—Saving the Money on Board of the Minusola—A Flag of Truce in Sight—The Crow of th

Monitor, dc. dc.

The amoke of the increet naval engagement the world ever witnessed has passed away, and quiet reigns again in our much disturbed camp. This morning the steam-ship S. R. Spaulding, Captain Sol. Howes, arrived from Brunt, Commodore's Secretary, and various others. The profuse in his praises of the Monitor, or, as the rebels call it, " a cheesebox on a heard." The compliments of the naval officers to the Monitor are greatly merited, and too much cannot be said about this iron moneter.

In my report of the engagement of the 9th and 10th mst., appearing in yesterday's edition, a slight mistake occurred, which, aithough small in itself, does injustice to good men. I refer to the statement about the saving of the money on board of the Minnesota. The true facts of the case are as follows:-On Saturday night, when it was thought the Merrimac would come out again, after getting annuunition, it was deemed proper to take the money (\$130,600) from her and bring it to a place of getting ammunition, it was deemes proper to take the money (\$130,000) from her and bring it to a place of safety. The fleet paymaster, Mr. Petiti, was very desirous of getting the money out. Acting Master John F. Ferguson got the money from the ship and took it into the main deck cabin, and handed the same into the gunboat Rescue, Captain Chas. A. Blanchard. The crew of the ganboat and Mr. Sanborn, second officer, assisted Mr. Ferguson in saving the funds. The reamboat King Philip, having Mr. Petiti on board, took the money off the Rescue and brought the same to the office of Chief Quart transter Captain Grief Tallmadge, where it was kept safely until the Minnesota came to her anchorage.

A mag of truce came in sight from Norfolk, and was met by the steamboat Rancocas. The rebuil flag brought up a French officer for the French frigate now in harbor. I have seen a copy of the Norfolk Day Book of to-day, which was devoid of all interest, having nothing further than copious extracts from Northern papers.

I cannot pay a higher tribute to the gailant crow of the Monter than by publishing their names to the world. I am indebted to Lieutonant Green, of the Ericason battery, for the following isst of the crow — ohn Stocking, beatswain's Thos. Lockran, ship's cook. mate.

John P. Conkling, qr. gun'r.

John Rooney, master-at-arms.

Better Williams, quarterm'r.

Stoward.

Jesse Jones, surgeon's st'd.

Jonn P. Conking, or. gun'r.
John Rooney, master-atarms.
Peter Williams, quarterm'r.
Richd. Angir, quarterm'r.
Meses Stearns, quarterm'r.
Win. Brien, ycoman.
Thos. Carrol, ist capt. hold.
D. Brinkman, carp. mate.
Chas. Peterson, soaman.
Anthon Bisting, seaman.
C.F. Sylvaster, scanaan.
Hans Anderson, seaman.
Mrion, seaman.
Anthony Connolly, seaman.
Anthony Connolly, seaman.
T.B. Vial, seaman.
Those Carrol ist capt. hold.
James Fenewick, seaman.
T.B. Vial, seaman.
T

Engagement in Hampton Roads. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, HAMPION ROADS, Va., March 14, 1862. Her Action and Injuries Sustained in the Conflict with the Merrimac—The Norfolk Day Book's Description Contro-dicted—What Was Seen of the Conflict Between the Moni-tor and Merrimac from the Decks of the Minnesota—In' tor and Merrimae from the Decks of the Minnesota—In.

the Manual from inner and values the Minnesota—In.

the Manual from inner and values the Minnesota—In.

The Norfolk Day Book includes this ship, it would a Tousey, 121 Nassa greet N. Y.

seem, as one that the Merrimae has destroyed; but, very fortunately, we are safe here, in close proximity to For-ress Monroe, and ready to go into action again at any noment. Were it not that we have three moment. Were it not that we have three or four shot holes near our water line, and four mainmast cripple all the damage done to us by no reductable Virginia, late Merrims, could be repaired at this anchorage. That paper says that the Minnesota was fiddled by shot and abell as abeliay aground, &c., &c. Now this is a presumptious statement, highly colored by the highfaluten bombast of the editor. But why that iron menster Virginia did not riddle us as we lay deeply embedded in Virginia mud is a mystery which I cannot solve otherwise than by assuming that our ten-inch pivot was beating, heatby assuming that our ten-inch pivot was beating, heat-ing and softening her metal too rapidly to be agreeable or harmless to her, and certain it is that she hauled off and bore away for Craney Island much sooner than we

The vaporing of the Norfolk Day Book about the gallant daring of the immaculate chivalry, pe safe within that enclosed bombproof iron ship, is dis gustingly ridiculous. There was much less chance for u meased in a suit of steel armor; for there is a bare possi bility of getting a sword point through the crevice of the gorget, and the knight's arms, legs and feet are more or less exposed; but the Virginia did not seem to be vulnerable anywhere, and the chivalric heroes knew themselves to be within an impregnable shot and bomb proof floating battery.

If we only had had water enough it was Captain Van Brunt's intention to ran this ship right over her. That I know, and I think we could have done it, and it would

Brunt's intention to ran this ship right over hor. That I know, and I think we could have done it, and it would have been our only resource whereby we might have seed ourselves alive. With our battery of nine-inch shell guns and ten-inch pivot we can whip anything built of oak timber and planks that floats, or ever incated on the ocean. But oak cannot stand against iron. On that we must make up our minds without delay. To this conclusion I was brought on the first day.

The morning of the second day was a bright, calm and beautiful sabbath morning. The facatious editor thus describes the secones:—"At first we could see the great puffs of white smake justing out, now from the Virginia, now from the Minnesota, and at long intervals from the black cheesabox; * * * but the strange looking battery, with its black revolving cupola, fied before the Virginia. It was, as somebody said, 'like fighting a ghost,''' Now this language must strike any thinking individual as the spasm-die effort of a man suffering unfor defeat to be funny—like a "coward whistling to keep his courage up." The ongagement, as we on board the Minnesota witnessed it, was as follows:—At about eight o'clock in the morning the Virginia, Yorktown and Jamestown were coming up the channel right under our stern, and at that time had not discovered the Minnitor. The two last mamed vessels were filled with troops, evidently for the purpose of boarding us after the Virginia had drawn our ire safileiontly to exhaust all our ammunition. As soon as the Virginia cume within a mile of us she opened from an Armstrong gun, which planted a shet under our counter. A signal from our snip directed the Monitor to engage the enemy. Right under our stern, immediately m our wake, covering our leviathan like a flying itch, shot out the Monitor and rushed down upon the "monster."

inmediately in our water, covering our levisition intelligence in the Monitor and rushed down upon the "mouster."

We stood upon the poop deck and watched the movements of the tiny battery with excited astonishment. As she receded in the distance she appeared the a long black water moccasing gliding o'er the surface of the placid bay, with a pillbox shaped wart upon his beck.

The monster Virginia lecked upon her with appurent amazement, and did not fire a gun. The little snake pointed her head for the amidship section of the Virginia, and when she rounded to, within fifty yards of her, the comparative size of the batteries was as the moccasin to the alligator. For a few mements they seemed to be eyeing each other through telescopes, when suddenly we saw a column of smoke arise from the tower of the Monitor, and saw the shot trike the Virginia before the sound reached us. Then the other opened with the whole broadside, and every shot flew over the little battery. At that moment, no doubt, they fancied that they were fighting a ghest," and then the scene became must wonderfully exciting. All three of the rebels closed up and epened upon the Monitor; but a single shot sent through the timbers of one of the consorts started the twa a puffing and blowing towards the second land, and the two ireasides were left to fight the most extraordina y engagement that the world has ever dreamed of. The "monster" had a mighty advantage over her tiny antagenist in number of gous; but the little one could

down towards the Rip Raps, and felt convinced that her ammunition must have been expended.

She had come from New York down here on an effected trini trip, and had not more than a quarter of the peculiar kind of shot that she uses in her guns, and she expended them all upon the uncouth alligator, and that was the cause of her running down to Fortress Monroe. The Yirgins did not chase her off, as the Day Book asserts, and what occurred afterwards shows the absurdity of the statement. After the separation of the iron vessels we saw that the three rebel steamers were, or appeared to be, holding a council of war, about three miles assern of us. Freeently they got under weigh, and were heading directly for our ship, coming up the channel under our stern, and we stood at our guns, resolved to give them every shot yet remaining and then take to our trips, into which the men's bage and hammocks had been passed in readiness.

We had deternated to blow up the ship and let them pick up the chap, but never to surronder. After they had run within a mile of us they steered in shore and heased up slowly for Crancy Island. Now, if the Minnesota was riddled, or supposed to be even, as the Day Book declares, why did not those three steamers come and take possession of use or why did they not even fire a parting gun at us? There is something very mystorious in that fact; but so it was: they passed within short range of our ship, and neither of them fired a shot. We can only account for this by assuming that all three were badly cut up and anxious to reach the vicinity of a dock with the utnest deepatch. Our little friend, the Monitor, is still on hand at this anchorage, with an ab adance of wrongh tron solid shot in her laction at this present writing, and ready to pey her respects to the chivalry on a bard the Virginia as soon as they are ready to call upon her, and if she does not call on her, and if she does not call on the or the course of a week the little battery will run up to Norfolk, and pay her compliments to the rebeli

on her in the country of the recompliments to the recompline of the recompliments to the recompline of the recompline of the recompliments of the recompliments of the recompliments of the recompliments and two days successfully, and then, by almost superhuman clores, succeeded in hauling her off of the mid bank, thereby saving a splendid steam frigate, worth a million of delars, to the government. Yet still, notwithstanding this, an abolition newspaper has already commenced abusing us. With the invaluable aid and assistance of abusing us. With the invaluable aid and assistance of the galiant little Romitor, the iron monster was beaton off, in a crippied condition, and has not shown herself since; and if any officer is to receive the thanks of Congress, Capisis van Brunt should share with him the high honor.

SALTIMORE, March 16, 1862.

The work of repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is progressing rapidly. The whole road will be in com-plete working order in ten days. Seven trains from the Ohio reached Martinaburg to-day with provisions. Harper's l'erry bridge is nearly completed. When it is en-tirely so trains will be run from Winchester to Baltimore. General Shields telegraphed to-day that the en-ergy of the company in pushing forward the repairs has more than mot his meet sanguine expectations. A large-force of men is employed on the whole line, and the broken machinery at Martinsburg is being removed to-

Arrivals and Departures.

Wise, E.W. Teasie, W. R. T. Pitta, Reinj P. Price, H. R. Migels, V. Alexis, and wife, E. Smith, J. Cloper and son, Leon Moses, S. W. Woodfulf, David Barr, H. Faust and wife, D. S. Whoeler, Miss Mary Maher, J. F. Howland, Mrs. J. F. Shapy, Mrs. Jacob Hawley, Measure Enddagon, Pourseroy, Castro, Copini, Vall, Borague, Win Ferres, J. H. Miller and wife, A. Martin, T. S. McLean, Mrs. Carroli, J. P. Inre, J. M. Romey-and Gola the

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMPORTANT WORK ON PHYSIOLOGY—PARIS,
A London and New York—Medical Advisor and Guide.—
A new edition, revealing the facts obtained in anatomy and
caperiments in the Prench and English hospitals, &c, bechidding a treatise upon the diseason and the forman family from ignorance of distinct and the prenchange of the common family from ignorance of distinct and the prenchange of the common family from ignorance of distinct and the prenchange of the common family from ignorance of distinct and the prenchange of the common family from ignorance of the common family family and common family from ignorance of the common family family family family family family from ignorance of the common family family family family family family from ignorance of the common family family